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25X1A 5.

some of the construction workers who were formerly German PWs and were liberated by the Americans. They spoke very highly of

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the Americans, the treatment and the food that was given them, and at times understand that they should have remained there. One of such men was a foreman of a group of construction workers, a civilian who was a platoon commander in the Soviet Army and was captured by the Germans. He liked the Americans very much and regretted many times that he had returned to the Soviet Union. There were several other foremen who shared his feelings.

25X1A 6.

there is a forced labor camp site about 15 km from town.

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most of the workers come to Raichikhinsk because of forced government reallocations and very few come of their own free will.

Living Conditions

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the conditions of the workers were extremely bad and many of them complained that they were barely making enough money to keep themselves fed at very meager rations. Towards 1949, the conditions had somewhat improved, but even them many of the workers were just barely existing. The workers at the present time are housed in barracks maintained by the coal trust. There are as many as several families to one room, but new construction is alleviating this situation.

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there were about 15 stores in town. Only one of them was selling clothing at very high prices. The situation was somewhat improved by the fact that captured Japanese army clothing was available for sale and sometimes issued by the coal trust. Very brisk trading in it was conducted at the bazaar. In fact, during the first three years (1945-1948), the only goods that were available were the captured Japanese property: clothing, shoes, medicines, etc. A number of trucks and cars in town were Japanese brought in from Manchuria. The bazaar was a very popular place for trading and the main items were food and vegetables of all kinds. Some trading was going on in old clothing and tobacco, but these items were scarce. The most desirable items were watches; a 17-jswel watch would sell as high as 1,500 rubles. Some radio sets were available, at first captured equipment and later sets of Soviet manufacture. Radio parts and tubes were extremely hard to get. There was no restriction against listening to foreign broadcasts.

MVD and MGB Buildings

- 9. The MVD police building is a two-story structure, 40 melong by 14 m wide by 7 m high. It is built of wood; stucco outside, covered with wood shingles, painted with whitewash. The roof is gray unpainted wood. It is surrounded by a wooden plank fence. Half of the building is occupied by the Civil Courts. (See Attachment A.)
- 10. The MGB building is a two-story brick house, 24 m long by 14 m wide by 7 m high. The front of it is stucco and the outside walls are painted white. The Foof is made of a corrugated cement composition, gray in color. (See Attachment B.)

Personnel in the Town

- 11. The personnel of the coal trust included the following men:
 - Assistant Chief of City of Raichikhinsk Coal Trust Leonti Yakovlevich Koyev (Kopf)
 - Chief of Communal Housing sub-section Nikolai Yakovlevich Kishurikov
 - Chief of the Construction Area Chivnov, formerly a CPO in the Soviet Navy Chief of the Motor Pool Begunov

12. 25X1X

25X1X Personnel in charge of this Po camp included the following:

C.O. of FW Camp - Sr. Lt. Boyarkin

- Chief of Production Jr. It. Alexander Gudkovski
- Chief of Supply Kotrei, a civilian
- Assistant to Supply Zhinsenkov, a civilian Political assistant Capt. Leiba Assistant Jr. Lt. Shirokov

- Chief of the 1st Section Major Sidorenko or Sodorenko Chief of the 2nd Section Capt. Kosenkov Chief of the Medical Section It. Radionov

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- 13. The first section of the PW camp was employed in the construction of housing for the workers of the coal mine. The second section of the camp was working in the coal mines, mainly removing the surface turf from the coal veins because the coal was located practically on the surface.
- The fact that a senior lieutenant was the C.O. of Major Sidorenko, Capt. Kosenkov and Capt. Moroz was explained by the fact that the latter were German PWs during World Mar II and had been repatriated only in 1945.

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 officers and at first mistook them for civilians, but later on they began to wear the full uniform.

